

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1827.

[NO. 141.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents have received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49
The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT by virtue of an Order from the Court of Equity, for Mecklenburg county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our County Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, five Lots, lying on the north side of Tryon street, formerly the property of A. Frew, dec'd. viz: No. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser paying interest from the date and giving bond and security, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

As the above lots, with their improvements, are valuable and well situated for business of any kind, all who wish to secure a bargain would do well to attend between the hours of 10 & 4.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
6140

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Corporation Notice.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte request those who attend divine worship in the Brick Church in Charlotte, to apply to Mr. Green Kendrick and engage their pews for the present year.

In consequence of a debt that is due by the corporation for part of the expense of building the Church, the Commissioners are obliged to lease the pews to assist in discharging it. It is therefore hoped that every person who attends worship there, will take a few or make some provision that they may have a regular place to sit in, and put a stop to the complaints now so often made, that the owners of pews cannot get into them.

By order of the Board,
R. I. DINKINS, Clerk.
Charlotte, June 30, 1827.—3t39

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber has established himself in the above business at the stand recently occupied by Mr. Miles Hill, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

He will also carry on the Blacksmith Business at the shop lately occupied by Mr. Merrills, to which he will devote his particular attention, and use every exertion to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN BARHAM.
Charlotte, July 6, 1827.—3t40

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in settings, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

New Medical & Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

Salisbury, June 1, 1827.—6t43

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, *Latin Prosody for the use of Schools*, by Wm. Hooper, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of N. Carolina. This prosody will be found to contain far more copious rules for penultimate and middle syllables than are to be met with in other school systems, at the same time that it is more compendious. It is used in the University, and it will be an advantage to those designed for that Institution, to make use of it in their preparatory course.

5t42

Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity to me directed, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our County Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, five Lots, lying on the north side of Tryon street, formerly the property of A. Frew, dec'd. viz: No. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser paying interest from the date and giving bond and security, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

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D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C.
July 10, 1827.

6t44—pr. adv. \$2.

Taken up,

BY Walker Brown, and entered on the Stray Book of Mecklenburg county, a roan Horse, about 15 h. nds high, supposed to be 5 years old, and no perceivable brands.

HUGH J. MCALIN, Ranger.
July 2, 1827. 4t42

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Church-ill Anderson, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment, or they will find their notes lodged in an officer's hands for collection. Also, those to whom said intestate is indebted, are requested to present their accounts within the time specified by law, regularly proven, otherwise the statute of limitation will be plead as a barrier against them.

ROBERT WALKUP, Adm'r.
ALEXANDER H. INGRAM, Adm'r.
Lancaster District, S. C.
Twelve Mile Creek, June 23, 1827.—4t40

Advertisement.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 1st day of August, at Robt. Burton's Store, the following tracts of land, viz: One tract of about 90 acres, lying just below Beattie's Ford, including the big island formerly held by Doct. John Scott; also, the dower right of Mrs. Hart in that tract of land at Beattie's Ford, including the tavern and old mill, about 33½ acres. Also, a tract of about 100 acres, lying in Lincoln county, near the dry ponds, formerly owned by Benedict Jetton. These lands are ordered by the will of J. Franklin Brevard to be sold, and as such will be sold at the above time and place, on 12 months credit, by

ROBERT WILSON, Ex'r.
EPHRAIM BREVARD, Ex'r.
July 3, 1827.—2t39

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms,' by Gilbert McMaster." To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

STATE RIGHTS.

The reader will admire, with us, the practical good sense displayed in the following article.

From the Tennessee Hiwasseean.

A Question on "State Rights."—If Cuba were to pass (as it has been oftentimes feared that it would) into the dominion of great Great Britain, and of which we could not dispossess her—would the advocates of "State rights" rather permit a cutting of the United States into two parts, by the position of that Island, than find constitutional law to make a canal through Florida, by which the strong power holding Cuba, to divide us, might be rendered nugatory and void? What would the agriculturists of the West and Southwest, and the manufacturing and commercial People of the middle and Eastern districts of the Union, say in this case, and in the contingency stated? And who would oppose a proceeding so necessary to the "general welfare," if not even to a preservation of the confederacy, in keeping all its parts linked together? We should like to hear "argument" of this proposition, provided that no single essay shall fill more than twenty of the heavy columns of the Richmond Enquirer.

It is unfair in argument, it is said, to suppose extreme cases, i. e. such cases as are never likely to occur. But when the argument turns upon the validity or invalidity of any assumed principle, it is legitimate to suppose an extreme case to test the principle: for, unless it will quadruple with every possible case, it must be false. The probability of its recurrence is not more remote than the termination of the war at the present progressing between Spain and Portugal, in which Great Britain participates. For the latter power may demand Cuba as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, at the conclusion of hostilities. Should that island fall into the hands of so commercial a Power as Great Britain, in all circumstances the commerce of the West and South would be injured, and, in the case of war with that Power, it would be almost totally destroyed. The affairs of men are at least so far influenced by interest, as to render a division of the Union no very unnatural result of a destruction of this trade. It would be very strong to say, that an instrument which was made for the purpose of preserving union, should furnish no expedient to remove an obstacle to union. The truth is, if the powers given to the General Government by the Constitution, are inadequate to give protection to the great and prevailing interests of the several sections of the country under its control, it is nonsense to defend so crazy a fabric. Because, in the case, it is unsuitable to our situation, which all will allow is a good cause to alter or abolish a government; provided the alteration or abolishment cost no more than the good to be gained is worth.

If no legitimate estimation (for we are against unlimited construction) can be made to authorize the General Government to make the Florida Canal in the event anticipated by the question, in the name of union, let us amend the Constitution and give the power. What we mean by legitimate construction, is such as is authorized by the rules which common sense dictates, to ascertain the meaning of written instruments.

In reference to the late extraordinary robbery of a mail bag from the hind part of a mail-carriage near New York, whilst we blame the Contractor for his carelessness, let us do justice to the Post-Office Department by exempting it from participation in the fault. The Contractors are specially bound by the terms of their contract, in every case of carrying the mail on a carriage, to place it within the body of the stage or in a well secured boot under the driver's feet. This has been for many years a leading stipulation of mail contracts; and it was a knowledge of this fact which induced the expression of our surprise at hearing of such a robbery as that lately noticed in New York. We learn that on the day the information of it reached Washington, through the New York papers, the violation of the contractor's engagement was promptly noticed, as it was right that it should be, by the Post Office Department. If the contractors depart from this engagement, it is well that they should know that they are considered personally liable for all losses which may occur in consequence of such departure.

Nat. Int.
Dreadful Accident.—It has seldom fallen to our lot as journalists to record a more shocking and melancholy accident than that which we are called to notice at this time and which occurred on Tuesday last in Pike, Bradford county. Mr. Mills Bosworth, son of Salmon Bosworth, Esq. while engaged in scouring timber with a man by the name of Segur, had his head nearly severed from his body by the glancing of Segur's axe. The axe struck the side of his neck—cut off the jugular vein, and passed through the neck bone. The unfortunate man expired instantly. Mr. B. was a worthy and enterprising young man, in the very prime of life. He has left an amiable wife and one child, with an extensive circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely fall.

Montrose Register.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER IX.

To the Right Honorable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

SIR: I have now gone through with every fact, relative to the proceedings in Congress, stated in your letter of 27th January, by way of showing that the conditions of the act of Parliament of 1825, were understood in this country, and being understood, were, at the first session of the 19th Congress, deliberately rejected.

I have shown that, in respect to every one of these alleged facts, you have fallen into error. I have done this with a minuteness which, perhaps, may have been tiresome to you. But having seen your extreme accuracy of information in the details of foreign affairs lauded in the English newspapers, I own I was somewhat curious to show, (as I trust I have done, to your conviction,) that in every one of the eighteen or twenty assertions of matters of fact, you were totally in error.

All this might have been anticipated, when it was considered that your object, in all this array of pretended facts, was to prove to Mr. Gallatin that his official statement was false, that the acts of 1825 were not understood in this country. I would counsel you, hereafter, whenever you may be concerned in a negotiation with the American Government, to admit, even for the sake of courtesy, that its official statements, as to its own understanding of things, is correct. Or, if you must, perforce, accuse it of falsehood, then follow the advice of Lord Mansfield, as reported by Dugald Stewart, to "beware of giving the reasons of your impressions."

I shall now notice the manner in which you reply to Mr. Gallatin's remark relative to the shutting of the port of Halifax. No one, who will at all attentively read the simple statement which I shall make on this subject, will envy you any of the laurels you have gained in this negotiation.

The case is this:—Your acts of Parliament, effecting a radical change in your whole colonial system, were passed in July, 1825. It was necessarily left to us, in this country, to ascertain, by experience, and by the explanations which might be made in the existing negotiations between the two governments, what was the extent of this change, and especially what was to be its bearing on us. This course it was deemed perfectly safe to pursue, because, being in a state of pending negotiation with you, it did not enter into the imagination of a single individual in the United States of America, (not even of General Smith himself, for we should have heard of it,) that this act was intended to break off our negotiation, and throw us upon a state of *ex parte* legislation.

In the depth of winter, upon the horrid rocks of Nova Scotia, the local authorities of that province passed an order, shutting the port of Halifax on American vessels, from January 5, 1825. This order was received with feelings of astonishment in the United States. The mercantile interest was alarmed. Letters were written from the commercial cities to the members of the Executive and of Congress. Among others, representations on the subject were made from New York to Mr. Cambreleng, one of the members for that city, and by him submitted to Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay, in return, addressed him a letter, for the purpose of explaining the views of the Executive of the United States on the construction of the British law, which letter was afterwards (by instruction) communicated to you by Mr. Gallatin, for the same object; a communication at which you have thought proper to sneer, as that of a private letter of Mr. Clay, cited by Mr. Gallatin to support his own views.

In that letter Mr. Clay expressed the opinion, that the act of Parliament of July, 1825, was not intended to operate on the United States, and gave the following reasons:

"That the British Government," says Mr. Clay, "did not look forward to such an operation of the act of Parliament as is about to be enforced at Halifax, I think clear, from the following considerations:

1st. It would be inconsistent with professions made by that Government to this, and with negotiations between the two governments contemplated, if not resumed.

2d. No notification has been given at London or at Washington, of such a purpose, as that which for the first time is indicated at Halifax.

3d. The British Minister here is unadvised by his government of any intention to close the colonial ports against our vessels—and
4th. No information has been received here from any British colonial port, except Halifax, of such intention."

This letter of Mr. Clay was published in the American newspapers. A copy of it was furnished to Mr. Vaughan, which he was understood to have transmitted to his government. It was also speedily communicated to the local authorities at Halifax.

Halifax was the only British colonial port where any such construction was put on the acts of July, 1825. Shortly after the Council at Halifax promulgated its order, the authorities of the neighboring province of St. Andrews decided, that "United States vessels will be admitted to entry at the port of St. Andrews, subsequent to the 5th inst. under the acts of trade passed by the British Parliament, until an order from his Majesty in Council issued to the contrary." On the 23d January, 1826, the following notification was issued to the chamber of commerce at Halifax:

"Doubts having arisen, whether American vessels are now entitled to admission and to carry on trade in this port, his Excellency convened the Council this day, to take that subject into consideration, when the Council advised his Excellency to give public notice—that American vessels may be permitted to enter and carry on trade, as they have hitherto done, subject to the duties and restrictions imposed by 6 George 4 chap. 114, and to the tonnage duty heretofore paid by them.

RUPERT D. GEORGE, Esq. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Halifax."

Such in brief is the state of the facts relative to this matter, as it presented itself to the Senate of the United States, while they had the subject under their consideration.

It is to this state of things that Mr. Gallatin (by particular instructions) alludes, in the following manner, in his letter of December 28, 1826:

"That opinion [that the act of July, 1825, was not intended to affect the United States] was corroborated by the construction ultimately put on the act by the British authorities. It was thereby provided that certain privileges granted to foreign ships could be limited to the ships of those countries which should comply with the conditions therein stated, unless his Majesty, by his Order in Council should in any case grant such privileges, although the conditions had not been performed. And the act was declared to come in full force and operation, from the 5th January, 1826. It had at first been determined at Halifax, that the port should accordingly be shut against American vessels after that day. This decision was afterwards revoked, although the condition had not been performed, and no order in Council had granted the privileges in question."

To this you permit yourself to reply, in the following terms:

"The fact that some of the British authorities abroad took upon themselves to suspend the execution of the act of 1825, towards the United States, is undeniable.

But the only effect of this suspension was, the continuance of the benefits of the then existing state of things to the U. States, for nearly a twelvemonth longer than they would otherwise have enjoyed it.

That continuance was permitted by the British Government, mainly in consideration of the then pendency, in the Legislature of the United States, of the Resolution herein before mentioned, for conforming to the conditions of the act of 1825."

Now the fact is not that "some of the British authorities abroad took upon themselves to suspend the execution of the act;" but that one only of those authorities undertook to enforce it. All the other authorities took upon themselves not to suspend it, but (with the Government of the United States,) to construe it as not applying to this country.

With respect to the single port of Halifax, where it was attempted to be enforced, a general outcry against that measure arose both in the other British colonial ports and in the United States, and this, backed by the express instances of Col. Woodhouse, (then on the tour of the British colonial ports, as a specially deputed Inspector General,) procured the speedy revocation of the Order of the Nova Scotian Council, on the ground, that doubts had existed whether that Order were agreeable to the act of July, 1825; a point which, by the revocation, the Council virtually decided in the negative.

Having thus, in a manner pardonable only among the artifices of keen debate, perverted the facts, you go on, either to misapprehend or to mistake Mr. Gallatin's argument, deduced from them.

You say "the only effect of this suspension was, the continuance of the benefits of the then state of things to the United States, for nearly a twelvemonth longer than they would otherwise have enjoyed it." No sir, this is not the

"only effect," nor has it the least connexion with the matter in hand.

The effect of this suspension (as you call it) on this question, is this—that the Government of the United States had a right to *infer*, that the law of 1825 did not apply to our trade, because it was construed by all the British colonial authorities, (save those of Halifax,) not to apply to the said trade; and because the Council of Halifax itself, in a few weeks, renounced the contrary construction, by express orders of a British Inspector General, and gave as a ground for this renunciation, that doubts had arisen whether American vessels were admissible under your acts, which doubts it settled, by pronouncing them admissible as heretofore.

The force of this argument, which seizes the whole subject with a grasp of iron, you either strangely do not see, or wisely evade; and turn off upon your heel, with the most magnanimous suggestion—"what if the colonial authorities did leave the ports open—so much the better for you."

The argument is, "the United States may well be believed not to have understood your act, inasmuch as your own colonies, whose all is wrapped up in it, did not understand it."

When Mr. Gallatin presses you with this argument, you have nothing to say but—"America surely will not complain that the colonies were left open to her a twelvemonth longer."

We do indeed complain, that you should not only expect us to understand your laws better than your own custom house officers and Governors understand them; and when, to satisfy you that we did not understand them, (for our word you will not take,) we show you that but one of your colonies understood them, and that one soon retracted its construction, that you should briskly take us up, with the very conclusive reflection, that their error gave us the trade a twelvemonth longer.

And yet the English press is blessing itself over the ability you have displayed in these letters to Mr. Gallatin.

Be pleased to accept the assurances, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Original.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Bingham: In a government founded entirely on the decision of the people at large, it is certainly the duty of every editor, and in fact of every citizen, candidly and fairly to state the truth, unwearied by party, and unworried by prejudice. In this way alone can the people receive correct information, and in this way alone can they form a correct opinion as to our national affairs. A few established facts are more imperative on an impartial mind, than all the declamation, fine spun theories, and speculative nonsense, which can be presented.

The measures pursued under Mr. Monroe's administration met almost universal approbation, and received the support of nearly all the talents of the nation; and the measures pursued by the present administration, being the same, would unquestionably have been equally agreeable to all, had it not been for the party fervor produced by the last presidential election. The ostensible cause of the heat and violence of the opposition to the present administration originated in a belief, that there was an improper understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay on this subject.

As to this supposed corrupt bargain, Mr. Kremer, at that time a member of the House from Pennsylvania, asserted and published the fact of its existence, &c. Mr. Clay pronounced it an unfounded falsehood, and appealing to the decision of the House of Representatives, requested a thorough investigation of the charge; accordingly the House appointed, by ballot, a committee of six members, with power to send for all persons and papers, fully to investigate this charge; among whom were P. P. Barbour, McLane and Forsyth: but those who exhibited and circulated the charge, even refused to attend this committee of the House.

About this time, Mr. Clay proved, by certificates from some of the most respectable men of Kentucky, that previous to the election, he (Clay) declared to them, that should the election for President rest with Congress and be between Jackson and Adams, he would certainly vote for Adams.

During the same session, and immediately after this charge was challenged to be investigated, the Senate ratified the appointment of Clay as Secretary of State; thereby solemnly declaring their disbelief in the truth of this charge.

Since that time, a friend of Gen. Jackson has published, that Gen. Jackson stated in a designated company, that Clay's friends offered to his (Jackson's) friends, to elect Jackson president on certain conditions;—Clay and his friends, pronounced this a base and unfounded calumny, and called on them to name the persons, and thus substantiate the charge; thus giving the lie direct to these friends of Jackson.

Had these offers ever been made by Clay or his friends, how easily could it be proved, and with what promptness would it have been established; especially when we know the energy and disposition of the man, whose veracity is thus impeached. As proof of this result, take Gen. Jackson's own manly declarations, as lately expressed in a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, on some improper conduct having been attributed to him when in the army—"Truth is mighty and shall prevail:—intrigue and management, incapable of blinding the virtuous yeomanry of my country, will fail of their ends; nor can they impose any other task on me, than that of defending myself against their imputations, whenever the authors choose to unmask themselves—a task which I am always ready to perform:—and yet, neither he nor his friends have ever come forward to substantiate their charge, or wipe the desecrating retort of falsehood from their or his character. Are not these facts united, conclusive evidence to any ingenious mind, of the falsehood of these charges against Clay? and ought they not, therefore, forever hereafter to rest in the silent grave?"

A FARMER.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

I sincerely wish Mr. White and Mr. Bingham would quit their school play, of tit for tat—tig and run home, &c. &c. &c. Measure your strength on some subject in which we are all interested. If a man wishes to benefit society, let him come forward with facts and arguments, to guide us correctly in the devious path of life. When animadverting on a political publication, if facts are there wrong stated, correct them, or countervail them by other facts, equally appropriate; where inferences are incorrectly drawn, show the impropriety or irrelevancy of such conclusions. Suppose you take the abstract policy of the tariff, restricted to our necessary supplies:—lead us along the long line of experience in political economy, as developed in Italy, Netherlands, Germany, Russia, England and France:—show us how Peter the Great created, organized and prospered Russia, as to this subject; and if the same policy was pursued by Catharine:—on what principle Henry IV. regenerated France, raised her from poverty and weakness, to opulence and power; why she retrograded, until the great Neckar resorted to the same measures:—how the code Napoleon, from beggary and assigns, has placed her in the most easy and enviable situation as to resources and internal commerce, of any nation in Europe. By what means did Elizabeth of England rise to the rank of the greatest of British sovereigns?—by what means did she give wealth and power to the nation?—was it by making England dependant on England alone, as far as nature would allow? Has not a continuance of the same policy made England what she is? How did Italy, Spain and the Netherlands, lose their predominance in the political and commercial world? Are they not now mere dependants on the enterprise of others? Apply these facts, where appropriate, to our circumstance and situation;—show us the effects naturally resulting from such causes;—the influence they must have on every citizen, and the combined effect on the nation. We possess the soil, climate, and products of all Europe, and the West Indies; every means is placed in our power;—what policy is best now to pursue, is the desiderated object. This subject is new to the most of us; on it, we ask and require information. We are so constituted, as honestly to differ in sentiment, on almost every subject;—let us have the light of facts, reason, and experience, to guide us in our political path—so far, at least, as we can be directed by such luminaries.

A SUBSCRIBER.

On all financial subjects Pennsylvania has acted a wise and prudent part. She has furnished three Secretaries of the Treasury, all able men. Matters of finance always excite a great deal of interest in this state. Mr. Rush, the present Secretary, is equal to either Mr. Gallatin or Mr. Dallas, in skill, prudence and energy, and notwithstanding the attacks upon him, is every day increasing in public confidence. His plan for reducing interest on sixteen millions of the Public Debt from 6 to 5 per cent. was admirable; it is deeply to be regretted that it failed. The creditors would willingly have made the exchange of stock; and if they could not, the Bank of the United States would have furnished money at 5 per cent. to pay it off. The House passed the bill after some pretty severe sparring with the opposition. But in Senate, where the opposition, by the death of the Senator from Delaware, got one majority, it was defeated! It is matter of astonishment that the Senate should not have passed it.—In Pennsylvania, this has been one among the reasons for the great and increasing change of sentiment from the opposition in favor of the Administration.—Village Record.

The importance of the commerce of the Island of Cuba to the U. States is strongly illustrated by the fact that out of fifty-six foreign vessels in the port of Havana on the 26th May last, fifty-one were American; two English, one French, and two Bremen.

Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, JULY 16.

The ship New York, Capt. Bennett, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Friday evening, bringing dates of the 6th June from London, and the 7th from Liverpool.—And on Saturday morning, the ship Cortes, Capt. Sprague, arrived from London, by which the New York Commercial has received London dates to the 7th inclusive.

Mr. Canning's Budget.—The speech of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer is given at large, in our columns. It must be admitted by every one, and it was by the leaders of the opposition in the House of Commons, to be frank and ingenious. Mr. Hume, who rose after Mr. Canning, was at least unfortunate in referring to the United States and Turkey, as managing their finances with more success and simplicity. This is an unholy alliance, for patching up which, we are not at all obliged to him. In the debate which ensued, Mr. Canning was fully and ably supported by Mr. Brougham. Mr. Brougham, having observed that the unfunded debt had never been so low in amount since the termination of the war, said, he could not but approve of the principle of borrowing on account of the unfunded instead of the funded debt. He thought an improvement was perceptible in the manufacturing and commercial relations of the country, and that there was room for hope. Of the contents of the Budget, we shall not speak at present, as the pressure of business allows no time.

It is not pretended to be concealed by Mr. Canning, that after twelve years peace, the national debt has been increased by a considerable amount, and that the revenue falls short of the expenditure by 2,000,000. This deficiency is to be supplied by another loan of Exchequer bills. The opening commerce of South America, and the operation of more liberal principles and policy on the continent of Europe, are looked to as the sources which are to rescue the country from its difficulties.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, the Corn Bill was discussed in committee. The Duke of Wellington moved an important amendment. This amendment was carried by a majority of four, the numbers for it being 78, against it 74.

The Times adds, "As the bill has still several stages to go through, it remains to be seen whether this amendment will go the Commons, where, according to the rigid practice of that branch of the legislature, the whole bill will, probably, be at once dismissed without any consideration, on the high ground that the House of Lords has no right to alter a money bill."

In consequence of the Duke of Wellington's amendment, the price of wheat in Liverpool had advanced 6d. and some say is a bushel.

The Globe says, that the alteration made in the Corn Bill in the House of Lords on the first of June, by which the prices of grain in Ireland were required to be included in striking the averages, would reduce the average prices by from 3s to 6s; an alteration which would endanger the bill in the commons, as much as the Duke of Wellington's amendment. Heretofore the average has been struck from the prices of the maritime counties of England.

The Sun suggests, that the Duke of Wellington will soon repent of the course he has taken, on considering the inconsistency of his conduct. The agricultural interest, it is said, will be embarrassed for another year, should the Corn Bill be thrown out by this amendment. The motion was probably carried by surprise, fifty members being absent.

On the 6th the Corn Laws bill was again referred to a committee of the whole House. The Lords to be specially summoned.

The bill annulling the marriage of Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield, passed the House of Lords on the 6th, and was likely to pass the Commons with rapidity, as Mr. Peel's suggestion to admit the evidence taken before the Lords, was acceded to. Great indignation was felt against the offender.

There was a depression in the Stocks on the 7th.—One report (says the Globe,) as to the depression in Consols is, the apprehension entertained on the Stock Exchange, that Mr. Canning's exposure, relative to Spain and Portugal, will be unsatisfactory, and will show the necessity of further expenditure, and the improbability of a speedy adjustment.

Capt. Parry.—Letters have been received at the Admiralty, announcing the arrival of the Hecla, on the 19th April, at Hammerfest, in Norwegian Lapland, after a delightful passage of 15 days. The Reindeer for tracking the boats to a certain distance over the ice, were expected down from Alten in a few days, when Capt. Parry would proceed direct to the northmost part of Spitzbergen, where he hoped to arrive about the middle of May.

Private accounts from Greece confirm the intelligence that the executive authority, for seven years, with the title of Governor, had been tendered to Count J. Capo D'Istria.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 6th May, state that the Turks were making great preparations for war, and would not listen to the European demands in favor of Greece. The reports of the pacific arrangement came by the way of Odessa, and were of old date.

There were rumors in circulation at Odessa, on the 16th of May, that Lord Cochran had struck a great blow. They were from accounts from Constantinople, giving neither time, place nor circumstance; and are therefore of a suspicious character.

Portugal.—It is stated in some of the English papers, it is said, on good authority, that a negotiation had been going on for the evacuation of Spain by the French troops, and of Portugal by the British, but was broken off by the refusal of the French to quit Spain.—This must lead to the augmentation of the British troops in Portugal, or the fate of that kingdom must be left to the decision of the French and Spanish armies. All the late accounts seem to agree in representing the affairs of Portugal in a melancholy light.

FROM COLOMBIA.

The schr. Swift, arrived at the New York Quarantine, sailed from Lagaira on the 27th ult. A letter from Caracas of the 22d, states that Bolivar was to leave on the following day for Bogota.—He would embark in the British frigate Druid, for Cartagena, accompanied by the British Minister.

The New York Post and the Mercantile have the Caracas Gazette extraordinary of the 20th of June, containing three important documents. The first of them is a letter, dated Bogota, April 30, from Gen. Santander, Vice President of the republic, and charged with the executive power, to Bolivar. In this letter, the writer speaks of the troubles which had taken place in the departments of the south, in consequence of the insurrection of the third auxiliary division of Peru, & the threatened division of the republic, and implores his excellency to resume the executive power, for the sake of preventing anarchy and restoring the public tranquillity. The second document is an answer to this letter, by Ravenga, Bolivar's secretary, dated Caracas, June 19, stating that circumstances have altered the situation of the Liberator: he felt it his duty, as President of Colombia, and even as a private citizen of the republic, to hasten to its relief, and hinder, if possible, its dismemberment. He states it to be the intention of his excellency immediately to march against the rebels, satisfied that he cannot have fulfilled his duty towards his country, until he again beholds it tranquil, and free to dispose of its own destinies. The third is a proclamation of Bolivar, of the same date with the answer of Ravenga, in which the President declares that although he desires nothing so much as to divest himself of the Supreme Command, his duty as a soldier and a citizen requires that he should not abandon his country in its present extremity. He announces that he has taken up his march southward to expose his life for the public safety—that the nation is oppressed by an armed force who have returned to their country from Peru to establish a new and strange form of Government on the ruins of the republic. He concludes with these words: "A general convention is the universal wish and urgent necessity of Colombia. Congress, without doubt, will convocate it, and to its hands will I resign the mace and the sword with which the republic have entrusted me, both as the Constitutional President and as the depositary of the supreme extraordinary authority. I shall not deceive the hopes of my country. Liberty, glory and the laws are the blessings you have conquered from your ancient enemies, and which shall be preserved in spite of the attempts to plunge the nation into anarchy."

FROM GUATAMALA.

The editor of the National Gazette has been informed by a very intelligent gentleman who returned from Guatamala, where he resided for some time, that the characters and views of the contending parties in that country do not appear to be well understood in the U. States. He represents those whom the President of the Central Republic calls the insurgents and criminals of Salvador, and who were lately defeated in battle, as the patriots and republicans, and friends of the Constitution which President Acre and his associates, the old Spaniards and clergy, had violated and wished to destroy in essence. The victory of Acre, he adds, was a subject of lamentation with all the genuine citizens and liberals in Guatamala, as well as in the other provinces. The finances of the Republic were in a wretched condition, owing chiefly to the mismanagement of Acre; but notwithstanding the present disorders and distress, it may be expected that the native constitutional party will ultimately triumph, as the principles of civil and political freedom are daily spreading more widely and taking deeper root, and that the public economy of the new state will flourish, so abundant and various are the resources of the country.

COURTLAND, (ALA.) JUNE 22.

Tennessee Volcano.—We have just conversed with a gentleman directly from Kentucky, who passed through Sumner county, and he says that he was there informed by several, that it was then as-

certainly to a certainty from whence those meteoric stones which fell in Sumner county on the 9th of May, came, viz: A volcano has broken out in Sumner county, between Gallatin and the Kentucky line. It is said that the explosion was seen by a negro, who represents it as a stream of fire, of considerable extent, rushing from the earth as high as a tree. The marks are yet visible to all who call. The earth on the knob is considerably torn up, and the trees adjacent are scorched and burned to the tops; but there is no fire or smoke issuing at present.

This discovery accounts for the phenomena of the rocks falling 8 or 10 miles from that spot on the 9th of May last.

Murder.—James Thorn, who lives in the western part of this county, was committed to Jail on Thursday last, for the murder of Herndon, who was at the time of the murder engaged in his service. Thorn is said to be a respectable farmer, and Herndon, we are informed, was a trifling fellow of depraved morals. The prisoner, we understand, confesses the murder, and says he was urged to it in defence of his own life.—Raleigh Star.

[From the New-York Statesman.]

A certain French writer contends that names are things. Some of our modern political economists have proved the truth of that position more clearly than they have any thing else. Take, for instance, the speech of Mr. Huskisson, the President of the Board of Trade, who has appeared as a champion for that cause in Great Britain. He has, to be sure, given the word of promise to the ear; and what has he done towards fulfilling that promise? To justify his measures, he has been obliged to expose the secrets by which he had been influenced.

To stop the Prussians from adopting measures that would exclude British goods from finding their way into the heart of Europe, and even into Asia, through some of the great rivers of Europe, the Elbe, the Weser, the Oder, and the Vistula, the mouths of which Mr. H. tells us Prussia commands, she is privileged under what is termed reciprocity laws, to enter British ports with her ships. This, Mr. H. proves, has been very little advantage to Prussia, but highly beneficial to England, and this has been put down to the credit of Great Britain, as one of her great movements for carrying into effect the glorious doctrine. The Dey of Algiers has been known to compromise when he thought it for his interest, and he might, on the same principle, set up as the advocate of the freedom of the seas. But do not the British permit foreign silks to be imported? Answer—They do, by paying a duty of 30 per cent. and this they did not vouchsafe to permit, until they had paved the way by a reduction of duties on the importation of raw silk, that rendered it, in their estimation, certain that imported silks would not interfere with their own manufactures, and Mr. H. shows they judged correctly.—Their manufactures of silk had been established some 50 years, by means of protecting duties, bounties, &c. Suppose 30 years hence we should reduce the duty on imported silks from 30 per cent. to 20, which even now might be done without disparagement to our manufactures, would it be such a liberal act as would entitle us to the praises that have been lavished on the British silk act? If they are sincere in their professions, let them admit the bread stuffs of the U. States to pay for some part of the 70 or 80 millions of their goods we purchase yearly! Mr. Coleman says, peruse and re-peruse Mr. H.'s speech—we say the same—and it will not fail to satisfy any one what we knew before, that Great Britain has never receded a hair from her restrictive plans but when it was manifest it would promote one of the two great things England for centuries has kept a steady eye upon, viz: the increase of her tonnage and the sale of her manufactures—and whenever the glorious principles of the freedom of trade will aid in this, England will be found their advocate. The freedom of trade we ask for, is founded in the laws of nature, and would open the way to a reciprocal exchange of the products of all the nations of the earth, and multiply the comforts of the great family of mankind. Let a meeting for that purpose be held, and America would be foremost, but Mr. Huskisson would be the last man in England seriously to propose it.

We are aware that the candid expression of our sentiments on the subject of domestic manufactures, and the policy of fostering and protecting them by governmental regulations, is objectionable to some of our patrons, and to personal friends, to whom we are indebted for more than ordinary civilities—gentlemen whose good opinion and friendship we should be sorry to part with. But having taken no little pains to examine the history of other nations in reference to the progress of manufactures, observed the effect of our own protective system, and being desirous of preserving a consistent course, we have not hesitated, on all suitable occasions, to support measures which we honestly believe will tend to promote the general welfare of the country, render it more independent, augment its resources, benefit the agricultural interest, eventually extend its commerce, and give employment to more hands, and bread to more mouths.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1827.

We publish this week Mr. Clay's appeal to the public, on Gen. Jackson's accusation. His denial of the charge is prompt and unequivocal. The parties are now fairly at issue; and it remains for his accuser or accusers to sustain their charge of corruption against this distinguished statesman—if they can. If they cannot, "what ought to be the judgment of the American Public," Mr. Clay and his friends "cheerfully submit to their wisdom and justice."

At a recent meeting held at Columbia, S. C. to remonstrate against the Woolens Bill, Dr. Cooper was the principal speaker, and addressed the meeting in a long speech against the protection of American Industry. He drew up, too, the resolutions adopted by the meeting. His speech abounds in epithets, and factious declamation about the North and South; and towards the close of it he uses the following language:—"Sir, I have frequently heard phrases of what is called orthodox theology, so much approaching to my conception of blasphemy, that I have shuddered when they met my ear. Something of this kind of feeling affects me, when I hear the manufacturer's phrase of American System." Dr. Cooper is an Englishman; and it is therefore no great wonder the phrase "American System" sounds so disagreeable in his ears. The English System, doubtless, is much more pleasant to him, and more in unison with his partialities.

But this is nothing to what follows in the conclusion of his speech. "I have said," says he, "that we shall ere long be compelled to calculate the value of our union; and to inquire of what use to us is this most unequal alliance? by which the south has always been the loser, and the north always the gainer? Is it worth our while to continue this union of states, where the north demand to be our masters and we are required to be their tributaries? Who, with the most insulting mockery, call the yoke they put on our necks the American System? The question, however, is fast approaching to the alternative of submission or separation."

It is bad enough to see a native American, so destitute of principle, so steeped in faction, as to speak with complacency of so deplorable an event as a separation of the Union; but in a foreigner, whether naturalized or not, it is insufferable. Dr. Cooper has found an asylum in this country; but if he is now dissatisfied, if he dislikes our laws or government, let him go where they are better: let him not stay here to preach up sedition and treason. His talk about "submission," about the "unequal alliance," about the "north always being the gainer and the south always the loser" by the union, is the mere slang of faction, and is unfounded in fact, as every man of common sense knows. The south, to say the least, is as much benefited by the union as any other quarter of the country, and, on several accounts, would be the greater loser by a separation. The people neither feel themselves oppressed nor borne down; and any man who attempts to poison their minds and weaken their attachment to the union, by representing it as burdensome and oppressive, and telling them they can do better without it, deserves the deepest execration; deserves to be branded as a traitor—and more especially if he be a foreigner, who has here received shelter, protection and encouragement. In such a one it is base ingratitude!

On this subject, let WASHINGTON speak—he, who is in truth styled the Father of his Country, who doubtless knew the value of our Union at least as well as Dr. Cooper, and who was as much attached to our republican institutions as Dr. Cooper or any other foreigner possibly can be. In his Farewell Address WASHINGTON speaks as follows, and may his words sink deep into every heart:—

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many

artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

How unlike is this language to that of Dr. Cooper! The language of Washington is the language of a friend, of a wise counsellor, of a patriot; the language of Dr. Cooper is that of a—but we forbear: it is not the language of friendship. It is such language as no American, who values his character, who loves his country, should ever permit himself to use; and such as no foreigner should be countenanced in using.

GREECE.

By an arrival at New-York, London dates to the 8th of June have been received. The news from England is of no great moment; but the following intelligence from Greece is very interesting and important. It is from the London Courier of the evening of June 8:—

"The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 2d of June, states that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, loss said to be 10,000 men. Rateson letters of the 29th of May, confirm the above, and state that the Turks were successively driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage. The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a Courier from Corfu to London, with another confirmation of the above."

It is likewise stated under the date of Augsburgh, May 31, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch announcing the same grateful intelligence.

It is also stated that a great European power has addressed a circular to its allies, in which it is intimated that in consequence of the latest declaration of the Porte, there remained scarcely any hope that it would ever listen to the dictates of justice and moderation, unless coercive measures were adopted, and proposed that a certain time be peremptorily fixed, within which the Porte must declare itself, and which period was fixed for the middle of June.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th, contains an article commenting on one in the London Times, respecting the interference of the great powers in the affairs of Greece. The observations of the Etoile correspond with those of the Times, and it is therefore inferred by the London Sun, that the question respecting Grecian independence will be soon set at rest.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY TO GEN. JACKSON.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following address from Mr. Clay in reply to his accuser, Gen. Jackson. It is full and complete, without the least reservation or equivocation whatever, as we never doubted for a moment it would be. So strongly fortified is Mr. Clay in his own innocence, that he receives and treats even the insinuations of General Jackson as though they were direct charges, and is ready to meet them, come in what shape they may.

To the whole charge, in every form and shape, Mr. Clay "opposes a direct, unqualified and indignant denial." Mr. Clay and General Jackson "are now fairly at issue," and Mr. Clay "rejoices that a specific accusation is made by a responsible accuser." Now let General Jackson "substantiate his charges by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence," or prepare himself at once to take his stand by the side of the Kremers, the Inghams, and other calumniators of the day. He must hang upon one or the other horn of this dilemma—there is no chance of escape!

Balt. Pat.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On my arrival at Wheeling, on the 23d instant, I was informed that Mr. Carter Beverley, then at that place, had received the preceding night by mail, a letter from General Jackson, which he had exhibited to several persons, and left with my friend Col. Noah Zane, for my perusal, and which I was told formed a subject of general conversation, and had produced much excitement in the town. The captain of the Reindeer having kindly detained his steamboat for my accommodation, and as I was unwilling longer to delay his departure, I had only time to obtain a hasty but I believe a correct copy of the letter, and I now seize the first moment after my arrival at home, to present it to the public, together with a copy of another letter addressed by Mr. Beverley to Col. Zane.

I purposely forbear, at this time, to make several comments which these documents authorize, and confine myself to a notice of the charges which General Jackson has brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that if he would say, or permit any of his confidential friends to say, that, in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of myself and my friends, we would put an

end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and

2dly. That the above proposal was made to Gen. Jackson, through a distinguished member of Congress, of high standing, with my privacy and consent.

To the latter charge, I oppose a direct, unqualified and indignant denial. In neither made, nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations and insinuations that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other manner, to be personally benefited, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges is alike untrue and groundless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my friends or any of them made any such proposition or offer, as is asserted in that first charge, it was without my knowledge and without my authority.

The letter of Gen. Jackson insinuates, rather than directly makes, the further charge, that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr. Adams' friends and mine, by which, in the event of his election, I was to be appointed Secretary of State. I pronounce that charge also, as far as I know or believe, to be untrue and without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last voluntarily placed himself in the attitude of my public accuser, we are now fairly at issue. I rejoice that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared, though at the distance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth, through Mr. George Kremer. It will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly any more atrocious could be preferred against a representative of the people in his official character. The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain" were made by my Congressional friends collectively, through an authorized and distinguished member of Congress, to Gen. Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption," to exclude Mr. Adams from the Department of State, or to secure my promotion to office; and that I was privy and assented to those propositions and to the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between us, I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence. In that event, there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of my offence. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American public, is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.

Lexington, 29th June, 1827.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The following certificate of the Register of the Treasury, which we copy from the Louisville Public Advertiser of June 30th, speaks for itself. It establishes all that we have heretofore said on the subject, and places in a proper point of view the dishonorable efforts of the getters up of the Billiard Table story, to deceive the people. Will those who have been most active in propagating the slander, now aid in circulating the truth? We shall see:

Whereby certify, that on the settlement of the furniture account of the present President of the United States, there is not any charge made by him, nor payment made by the United States, for a Billiard Table, Cues, Balls, or any appurtenance in relation thereto, neither has there been any charge or payment made for backgammon boards, dice or any appurtenance in relation thereto, nor for any chess boards or chessmen, or any appurtenance in relation thereto.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 2d, 1827. JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Virginia vs. Pennsylvania.—Niles states that Virginia, by adhering to her doctrine, has advanced the number of her people 160,000 in 30 years, from 1790 to 1820; and that Pennsylvania, by adhering to her practices, has increased her people 625,000 in the same time, or more than all Virginia contains; and the wealth of the latter proportionably advanced. Thus—

1790	1820	1830
Virginia	442,117	602,974
Pennsylvania	429,099	1,094,398

The first period, he adds, shews a difference in favor of Virginia of 13,000—the second in favor of Pennsylvania of 447,000; and the next census will increase this balance to 650,000, or more,—and the people of the United States, located in Pennsylvania, will be more than twice as numerous as those who shall be located in Virginia—yet the latter has fifty per cent more territory, and a much larger quantity of good land than the former, and is in every respect as well fitted by Providence for the comfortable subsistence of a dense population of industrious and enlightened citizens.

WASHINGTON, JULY 11.

Appointment by the President.—Thomas Randall, of Florida, to be Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida, in place of Augustus B. Woodward, deceased.

The Board of Commissioners under the Convention with Great Britain for the adjustment of the article of the Treaty of Ghent, respecting indemnification for deported slaves, met in this city yesterday, to carry into effect the objects of their appointment. These Commissioners, our readers will recollect, are Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, James Pleasants, of Virginia, and Henry Seawell, of North Carolina. The Clerk of the Commission is Aaron Ogden of New Jersey.

Governor Barbour, the Secretary at War, and his lady, are now at Bedford Springs, P. The 4th was celebrated there by a public dinner, at which Mr. Barbour was present. The Bedford Gazette, a Jackson paper, says "he is the right kind of a man—plain and sensible," and adds, his "extempore remarks, in reply to a toast in which he was named, were received with universal applause."

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend for the last 6 months of three and a half per cent. The Bank of Cape-Fear has declared for the same period a dividend of three per cent.

The Franklin Insurance company of Boston has declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last 6 months.

New Corn Meal.—The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 17th inst. says "New Corn, perfectly ripe, a part of the crop of Mr. Elisha Peebles, of Dinwiddie, was brought to town on Friday last, for the purpose of being ground into meal. This instance is the earliest within our recollection."

DUEL.

The Providence (R. I.) American of July 13, says that a duel was fought in Pawtucket on Wednesday, "between a French gentleman of high respectability, who acts in an official capacity under the French government, and a Polonoise, formerly a general in the French army during the revolution—the names of the individuals we cannot learn. It seems they came with their seconds and surgeons from Boston to Pawtucket on Tuesday evening; selected their ground upon the new turnpike, a short distance from the village, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at the first fire, the Frenchman was shot through the fleshy part of both his thighs. His antagonist, who was uninjured, saw him conveyed to Blake's tavern, where cordial attentions were exchanged, and then took and abrupt leave of the state, having departed, it is said, in the New York steam-boat."

A passenger on board the steamboat Trenton jumped overboard on Tuesday, when opposite "the Bake House," but was rescued by the exertions of Captain Jenkins. The gentleman, who was drunk, did not seem much obliged to Captain Jenkins for his kindness. When the small boat was let down, he made away from it. The harder the men rowed, the faster he swam: but he was finally caught, tied, and brought in safety to Philadelphia.

Aurora.

Fatal effects of Lightning.—On Monday last, a son of Mr. Philip Duifenbacher, of Derry township, was instantaneously killed by lightning. The deceased and his brother, as we understand, were hauling in hay, when observing the approaching storm, the unfortunate young man descended from the wagon, and hurried on to let down a pair of bars, and while in the act of doing so, the fatal fluid deprived him of existence: He was seen to fall, and approached as speedily as possible, but alas, too late for any assistance. The vital spark had fled forever. It is stated that his hair was on fire, when his friends got up to the body.

Delaware Watchman.

From the Bedford Pa. Gazette, a Jackson paper.

In to-day's Gazette we have given the Hon. Henry Clay's Speech at the Pittsburgh dinner. It is smooth and pretty enough. Mr. Clay has always been a favorite of ours: We consider him a truly great man, and would have been delighted with him, had he given his vote to Gen. Jackson instead of Mr. Adams. But Mr. Clay preferred Mr. Adams, and we are not going to desert or quarrel with an old friend for exercising a right secured to him, in common with the humblest citizen, by our excellent constitution.

From Somerset County.—We received this morning an account of the proceedings of an Administration meeting held last week at Princess Ann, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Our correspondent informs that the meeting was considered the most numerous and respectable assemblage of citizens ever convened in Somerset upon any similar occasion. A full delegation was elected to the Baltimore Convention, which is to assemble on the 23d instant, and other important business transacted. Every city and county in the State, with the single exception of Alleghany, have now been heard from, and will be represented in the Great Baltimore Convention.

Balt. Pat.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 12th ult. by Hugh J. M'Cain, Esq. Mr. James L. Harton, son of Hardy Hartout, of Anson county, to Miss Rebecca M'Cain, daughter of John M'Cain.

DIED.

In this county, on the 16th instant, Martha, infant daughter of James and Martha Gibson, aged 10 months.

Precarious Times.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Gilmer, Esq. by note, are requested to come forward and renew their notes and give security between this and the August court, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer.

DAN ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

July 24, 1827.—3143

Notice.

I DO hereby forbid all persons from paying Mr. Hugh Harris, of Providence Settlement, any money on my account, after this date; as his receipt will not be considered as a discharge of the debt.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Providence, N. C. July 31, 1827.—3143

State of North-Carolina.

Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827:

James Simmons } Levied on a negro man named med Jones.

Edward Green. } It is ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal six weeks, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there reply and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6146.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina.

Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827:

Robert Query } Executed, and John M. Alexander M'Larty, George M'Larty, Hugh Parks, Andrew Parks, Robert Hood, James Morris, Daniel H. Walker, and Philander Alexander, summoned as Garnishees.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6146.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina.

Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827.

Andrew Hoyl } Petition for division of the real estate of said Mason Huson, dec'd. and others.

It having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Pamilla his wife, and John Friddle, are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Pamilla his wife, and to John Friddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

6146.—pr. adv. \$2 63

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

For Sale.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to the West, offers for sale his plantation lying seven miles north-west from Charlotte, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house and other necessary out buildings. I have not given the particulars, as I presume no one will purchase without viewing the premises.

GEO. HENRY.

Mecklenburg Co. July 20, 1827.—3142

Charlotte, July 19, 1827.

PHILO WHITE, ESQ. I observed a notification in your paper, dated 14th inst. forbidding all honest persons, or forwarding all honest persons, against having anything to do with me. My place of residence you wish to know—you have it above. Mr. Kinder is not worthy of my attention. Mr. White, you must prove these wilful and malicious lies published in your paper against the author of this.

3142 AHAAZ FRENCH.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

3143

Poetry.

LINES.

"The Son of God is gone to war,
A kingly crown to gain;
His blood-red banner streams afar!
Who follows in his train?
Who best can drink his cup of woe,
Triumphant over pain?
Who boldest bears his cross below?
He follows in his train!"

"The martyr first, whose eagle eye
Could pierce beyond the grave,
Who saw his Master in the sky,
And called on him to save;
Like Him, with pardon on his tongue
In midst of mortal pain,
He prayed for them that did the wrong.
Who follows in his train?"

"A glorious band, the chosen few
On whom the Spirit came,
Twelve valiant saints, the truth they knew,
And braved the cross and flame;
They met the tyrant's brandish'd steel,
The lion's gory mane,
They bow'd their necks the death to feel.
Who follows in their train?"

"A noble army, men and boys,
The matron and the maid,
Around their Saviour's throne rejoice,
In robes of light arrayed.
They climbed the dizzy steep of heaven,
Through peril, toil, and pain—
Oh, God! to us may grace be given
To follow in their train!"

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

LITERARY LADIES.

Catherine Sedgwick—Author of two very popular novels, the "New-England Tale," and "Redwood," is the daughter of Judge Sedgwick, and was born at Stockbridge, Mass. in 1798.—She is deservedly ranked among the most elegant prose writers of the day; and is understood to be now engaged in the preparation of a series of Tales, founded on scenes in New-England.

Maria Edgeworth—Is the daughter of Richard Lovel Edgeworth, Esq. of Edgeworthstown, Ireland, a gentleman distinguished in the literary world, for his talents and writings. The daughter is said to excel her parent in talents; she has devoted herself to literary pursuits with zeal and ardor. One of her objects has been to perfect the system of female education, in which she has in part succeeded. As a novel writer, she ranks among the most eminent; and the Irish character has never been drawn with equal truth and spirit by any other writer. Her publications, which are numerous, have been well received on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mrs. Opie—This lady was born in 1771. She is the daughter of Dr. Alderson, an eminent physician of Norwich. She early evinced superior talents, by composing poems and descriptive pieces, at an age when young ladies have not usually finished their education. In 1798 she married Mr. Opie, a celebrated painter; and soon after his death, in 1808, she published a memoir of his life, prefixed to the lectures he had read at the Royal Academy. By this and other publications, she has acquired considerable reputation, both as a prose and poetical writer.

Mrs. Siddons—Is the daughter of Mr. R. Kemble. She was born about the year 1749. This lady commenced her career as a singer, but she soon relinquished that employment, and attempted tragedy. On her appearance at Drury-Lane Theatre, in 1782, her success was complete; the public were astonished at her powers, and she was acknowledged to be the first tragic actress of the age. For more than 20 years she retained her high rank as an actress, and continued, during that period, to enchant the lovers of the drama. She also possesses considerable merit as a sculptor. Mrs. Siddons has accumulated an ample property, with which she has retired from the stage to the quiet of domestic life.

Jane and Ann Maria Porter—These ladies are sisters, and daughters of Sir Robert Porter. They have long held a high rank among the female novel writers of the day. The former has written "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Scottish Chiefs," & other works, which have been well received by the public, and very extensively read. The younger sister has published "The Hungarian Brothers," "The Recluse of Norway," and, more recently, the "Fast of St. Magdalen." Until the appearance of that splendid series of works, the Waverley novels, these sisters had gained a great degree of popularity.—They have, however, with others, been obliged to yield to the unrivalled merits of the "Great Unknown."

Anna Letitia Barbauld—This lady is the daughter of the Rev. John Aiken, an English dissenting clergyman, and wife of the Rev. R. Barbauld, master of a school in Norfolk. She was born in the year 1784, and was early instructed in the Latin and Greek languages by her father. She is distinguished for her numerous writings, which have gained her great celebrity. She is now far advanced in life, and yet retains great vigor, both of intellect and of body. As a writer of prose, she has surpassed almost every female of her time, and is equalled, for elegance of diction, and soundness of sense, by few of the other sex.

Madame Angélica Catalina—Is, probably, the most distinguished female singer of the age. She was born near Rome, in 1782, and educated in a convent. Her father, who was a silversmith, becoming embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, his daughter became a public singer at Milan, at the age of 15, and was highly applauded by the Italian and French critics and journals. On her first appearance in England, in 1806, she was found superior to all the continental panegyrics, and has never ceased to be greatly admired. Her voice is singularly powerful, and equally melodious in the high and low tones. Her figure is finely formed, and her deportment majestic. She is still heard with delight, both in Great Britain and on the continent.

Maria Louisa—Late Empress of France, is daughter of Francis II. of Austria, and was born in 1791. The younger branches of the imperial family had been taught to think of Napoleon with so much horror, that the princess fainted at the first suggestion of her marriage to him; but at length she yielded to the entreaties of her father, and to state policy, and afterwards became sincerely attached to him. They were married in 1810. During the absence of Bonaparte in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, she was placed by him at the head of the French Government, as Empress-Regent, and in that capacity she went in state to the Senate, and demanded a levy of 100,000 men. On setting out for the army, in 1814, Bonaparte took, as it afterwards proved to be, his final farewell of her. The officers of the national guard of Paris, 800 in number, were summoned to the great saloon of the Tuilleries, to receive the solemn deposit which Napoleon entrusted to their honor, in the persons of his wife and child. "I confide," said he, and he spoke it in a tremulous accent, "my wife and child to my faithful citizens of Paris, thus giving them the dearest mark of confidence which I have in my power to bestow." On the 29th of March, the day before the battle of Paris, the Empress fled to Blois, and, in May, went to Vienna. The principality of Parma had, in the mean time, been secured to her by treaty, and, in 1817, she took possession of this as princess of Parma, but her court is neither numerous nor splendid. Her son was separated from her in 1815, and has not since been under her care.

Letitia Romelina Bonaparte—Mother to the late Emperor of France, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, in the year 1750, and in 1767 married an assessor to the tribunal of that island. On the death of her husband, she was left with a numerous family, and without a fortune. She, however, succeeded in gaining powerful friends and protectors, to some of whom she was indebted for the elevation of her family. On the invasion of Corsica by the English, she removed to Marseilles, and from thence to Paris, where she resided until the downfall of the Emperor.—During the greater part of that period, she lived in all the splendor and luxury of a court, and received from the French people that homage which was due to the mother of their sovereign. But the elegance which surrounded this lady had no charms for her; and it was said that she was constantly advising Napoleon to recollect, that the day of trial might come when the dazzling glory which encircled him, might pass away. Since the abdication of the Emperor, Madame Bonaparte has resided in the states of the church, with her sons Lucien and Louis.

Madam d'Arblay—Better known by her maiden name of Miss Frances Burney. This lady has deservedly attracted public attention, and gained a high reputation for herself, by her writings. She unquestionably ranks among the first female novel writers of the age. Her first work was *Evelina*, published in 1777. To this succeeded *Cecilia* and *Camilla*; she has also written a tragedy, which has been performed on the English stage, and recently a novel, called *The Wanderer*, or *Female Difficulties*. Madam d'Arblay is now a widow, and

resides, since the death of her husband, in England.

Mrs. Scott—Talents, luckily for the world, do not pass like estates, by hereditary descent. There are, however, some instances in which the son has inherited the genius of the parent. Sir Walter Scott affords one of these instances. His mother was a woman of elegant taste, and of very superior intellect. She was the daughter of David Rutherford, Esq. a counsellor of Edinburgh, whose country residence was an ancient mansion in that neighborhood, and called Hermission Hall.—Miss Rutherford was born in the Scottish capital, in 1729. At an early age she was taught the Latin and French languages, and became a proficient in many branches of the Belles Lettres. Her predilection for poetry was manifested almost from the dawn of her existence. Allan Ramsay was her first guide in her poetical studies, and some of her verses were written when she was only in her 11th year. Among the number of her correspondents was Blacklock, the blind bard, who always spoke of her as a woman of superior powers. At a later time she was also the friend and correspondent of Burns. Her mental endowments were rivalled by her personal attractions. But neither powers nor beauty could prevent her youth from being overcast by the gloom of sorrow.—The object of her first affection is said to have been an Irish gentleman of distinction, with whom she had consented to pass the remainder of her days; but he was unfortunately drowned in his passage from Edinburgh to Ireland. This was a source of bitter anguish to her, and it was long before she recovered her tranquillity. At rather an advanced period, she married Mr. Walter Scott, a gentleman of considerable property in the vicinity of the Scottish metropolis. She died in the year 1789, in the 60th year of her age.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The successful experiments in the culture of silk, in different parts of North America, before the war of the Revolution, and those which have since been made, and are now making in Connecticut and Philadelphia, leave not a doubt that the nurture of the silk worm may be advantageously prosecuted in the United States. The *Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, therefore, think it their duty to recommend the extensive cultivation of the white mulberry tree, the leaves of which, it is generally known, are the best food for this invaluable insect. The trees may be propagated either from seeds or cuttings. The ripe fruit may be sown in drills in rich earth, and if slightly covered, they will quickly vegetate. Plants produced in this way last autumn, bore the severe cold of the past winter, and when transplanted in the spring, have grown vigorously. Cuttings may be set out in the spring. It may be useful to mention to those who are unacquainted with the proper mode of procedure, that the ground should be dug or ploughed deep and late in the autumn, left rough all winter, and after being harrowed or raked smooth in the spring, the cuttings should be put in at least eight inches deep, and at such distances, as will permit the intervals to be easy kept clean. Those who possess white mulberry trees will find their profit in preparing their seeds for sale. This may be done by rubbing them out from the ripe fruit between the hands in water, and after the seeds have settled, pouring off the water, and drying them in the shade. Owners of vacant lots on the ground plot of the city or vicinity, and farmers, may add to their revenue by establishing nurseries of the trees; for there is every reason to believe, that the demand for them will annually increase. The value of the sewing silk made in three counties of Connecticut, in the year 1810, was \$28,503 according to the estimate of the United States Marshals, and as the business has been greatly extended every year, since that time, it is reasonable to presume that the present amount of this article is double this sum. It would be much increased if the value of the home-made stockings, mitts, and garments made of silk and mixtures of cotton, wool and silk, with which almost every house in part of Windham county abounds, be taken into consideration. The serious addition to the usual income of the farmers, derived from the culture of silk, may be considered as so

much clear gain, for, from personal inquiries made on the spot by a member of this society, it was ascertained, that it did not interfere with the regular crops, and it was even acknowledged by some that they received more money from the sale of their silk, than they did from the produce of their farms. It is presumed that no greater inducement need be offered to farmers in others states to attend to this profitable branch of business.

By order of the Society,
RICHARD PETERS, President.
W. S. WARDER, Secretary.

Important Invention—A letter to the Editor, from a friend in Massachusetts, dated 27th ult. states that a neighbor of his had just completed a *Machine for Cleaning Sea Island Cotton*, and that they will be offered for sale in this city, in all the month of October next. The following is given as a description of it:—

Charleston Courier.

"The Machine is of a very compact nature, not easy to be put out of order, and is capable of being worked, either by hand, water or horse power. One man with one Machine, can cleanse about two hundred weight per day. The Cotton passes but once through the Machine, and the seeds drop almost entirely clear of the Cotton, so much so, that the quantity that adheres to the seed is much less than one per cent. When we take into view the difference between the quantity cleansed by the present mode, and the quantity by this Machine, the effect it may have upon one of your staples must be very great, and may rank next in advantage to the invention of the Saw Gin. These Machines have been thoroughly tested by practical men, and pronounced perfect in all their parts. Some Seed Cotton has been received here, and I have seen the Machine in operation—the Cotton comes out in little bunches in the same manner as when cleaned by hand, and it does not in the least injure the staple.

"The ingenious Mechanic, who invented this, has had it in hand about five years. About two years since, he thought he had perfected them, and made some for sale; but before they were offered, he discovered an objection, which he has now obviated; and after the strictest scrutiny, I see no fault whatever in them."

From the New York Enquirer.

One of the most distinguished of good society in this city was once a very poor man: quite a common occurrence. Dining in early life in company with several liberal clever fellows, he said very emphatically, "If I could command twelve hundred dollars, I feel confident that I could go into a line of business which would lead to a fortune." "And what security," said one of the most liberal of the party, "could you give for the repayment of that loan?" "The word of a man of honor." "You shall have it." With this twelve hundred the adventurer commenced a profitable business and repaid the loan. The generous friend, however, by a routine of misfortune, fell into want, and meeting with the man he had made rich, he said to him in his own words, "If I had twelve hundred dollars, I could regain what I have lost." "What security can you give?" "The word of a man of honor."—"No money can be raised on such security," said the grateful and wealthy cit—so, stepping into his carriage, drawn by spotted ponies, he rode off, leaving his early friend and patron in utter despair.

Original.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM: Please give the following a place in your paper.

The late anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Rocky River Meeting-House. Notification having been given to that effect, a general convention of the congregation took place; also, a certain number of friends from neighboring places attended.—From 10 to 12 o'clock, the convention was entertained with sacred music. At 12, the business of the day was more formally introduced by singing the 76th psalm. Solemn prayer and supplication were made to Almighty God by the Pastor of the congregation. Here the doctrine of divine providence was duly adverted to: it was duly recognized, that "we were Pharaoh's bondmen in Egypt, but the Lord God had brought us forth with a high hand and an outstretched arm;" that at every period, omniscience had been our counsellor, and omnipotence our defence. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. R. Pharr. Mr. John Phifer, merchant, then addressed the congregation for the space of about half an hour, in an interesting manner. At an early period of the address, a handsome compliment was paid to our revolution-

ary worthies, and particularly to such as were then present; but inasmuch as this is a beaten track, the speaker excused himself for not long continuing on it. The burden of the address was not so much by way of retrospect, as of a prospective kind. That which was deemed necessary to the maintenance of the glory and independence of our happy country, was somewhat fully adverted to. This part of the address was introduced by reading a part of the farewell address of the immortal Washington, when he retired from the Presidential chair. The part is as follows:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of man and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in our courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of a peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

"It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?"

The speaker declared, that his own views were altogether co-incident with those stated above; and that he felt himself emboldened, supported by such high authority, when he advocated the cause of his country. But he supported his doctrine, that religion and morality are essential to the permanent prosperity of any people, not only by the induction of great names, but by an appeal to the pages of history, both ancient and modern. A flood of light was poured on the subject by an appeal to the histories of Greece and Rome, in ancient times, and of France in modern times. The speaker saw France acting a part that no nation ever acted before, viz:—abjuring all religion and embarking in the cause of downright and open atheism. He saw the most dreadful consequences follow. He saw the guillotine and every engine of death playing incessantly, and piles of human bones rising mountain high, and their bays and rivers glutted with human bodies. After civil history, he summoned the attention of his hearers to sacred history, that book from which there is no appeal, in support of the same doctrine. Here the oracle was found to be of no doubtful kind. The annunciation was, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the reproach of any people." Here it was found portrayed, in the historic page, of a nation whose history is recorded for the space of 1500 years, that while they walked in the way of righteousness, there was no enchantment could prevail against them, but they were set on high among the nations of the earth; but as soon as they turned aside from the ways of piety and virtue, clouds and darkness immediately began to hover over them. The speaker believes, and every man that bows to the authority of divine revelation, will believe with him, that these things were written for our admonition, on whom the ends of the world have come.

After again joining in praise and prayer, the business of the day was ended. It is believed that this mode of celebrating the independence of our country gave general satisfaction.

One that was present.

Full Measure—A quaker alighting from the Bristol coach, on entering the inn, called for some beer, and observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord: "Pray, friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month?" "Ten, sir," replied Boniface. "And thou wouldst like to draw eleven," rejoined Ebenezer! "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how, friend," added the quaker—"Fill thy measures."

Anecdote—Colonel Bowdens, who was very fat, being accosted by a man to whom he owed money, with a how-do-you-do? "Pretty well, thank you; you find I hold my own." "Yes," (rejoined the other) "and mine too, to my sorrow."